tional Gazette some weeks since, indicating the hand of your son, gave me the first intelligence of the long and distressing illness with which you have been afficted, and from which I lement to learn that your convolute care is yet so incomplete as to leave you disabled for writing but by the hand of your dancher, It is still an immense consolution, upon which I heartily can trat-

ralescence is yet so incomplete as to leave you discaled for writing but by the hand of your doughter. It is still an immense consolution, upon which I heartilly can greatulate you, that you have the benefit of such an assistant. May she long be presented to render you the same agreement, easier and may you soon for a long, long sensor, cease to need the service.

As to the materials for the requel to my life and adventures since the period when I was a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I scarsely know how to point than out to you. At the election of 1825, as you know, there were four candidate—three of whom were returned to the House of Representatives—besides a fifth who had sunk by his own weight into the secondary rank of an apprent to the Vice-Presidency—in which he succeeded for the moment, by the ruin of his after-prospects. I believe forceor. My election was effected in the House by the junction of the fourth and excluded candidate's supporters with mine, and that operation produced the subsequent failure of my reelection, the triumphal elevation of my successor, and the irrespect disappointment of him who had, as a last resource, linked his political fortunes with mine, but who from that hour was described and betwayed by his own party. They gained the coalition of the three precision of 1828, to my own solitary attempth. That remained union sixed, but was unequal to the contest with the united power of the four parties combined against me, and I rell.

The four parties defeated by my election in 1825 were returned.

and I iei.

The four parties defeated by my election in 1825 were all as adverse to each other at that time, as the four parties constituting the Whiles are at present. The Democracy were Crawfordies, and they had unde a Congressional causes nomination of him, but in the Electronal Callegue they had been able to mustre only the votes of four States, and that was the sum total of his vote in the House. Had the Kentucky Delegation obeyed the instructions of their Legislature, and voted for Jackson at the first heliot, the whole Crawford vote would have been for me at the econd. After the election, they went in a mass over to Jackson, and have ever since constituted his principal strength. They gave him Democracy, Virginia and Van Euers.

The first three years of my administration were occupied in settling the proportions of the spoils between the

The first three years of my administration were occupied in settl ag the proportions of the spoils between the collecting parties. The West was bought by the promised plunder of the Public Lands, a part of the bargain not yet entirely consummated. The South, by the unhallowed sacrifice of the Indians, some of the fruits of which we are now enjoying. Internal improvement, the manufacturing interests, and free labor were sold for southern machinery, State-right paper money and a simple machine—the Colonial trade, the Panama Mission, and the bargain, were tubs for the whale. The great weapon against the Administration and against me was elander, and from the military chieffion himself down to Johnathan Russell, it was urged without cessarion and without mercy. The last words spoken by Wasaen R. Davis in the House of Representatives of the United States, in June, 1834, were, pointing at me—"for the charet it at I had in overthrowing the Administration of that gentleman, I hope God will forgive me—for I never skell forgive myself." He is zone to his account, and assuredly not an individual or his party survives, but has much more to answer for of that am than he had.

It would require volumes to give you the detail of what is comprised in the summer y of public affects huring my Administration. My imagened address and my first annual message to Congress contain the principles and political system of my Administration. The three succeeding timus messages exhibit the succession of public measures and events connected with the inclines of my life. I have heard that translations of the insugnal address and of the first samel message have been published in rome pamphlet of Chateaubriand, as expositions of the American system of government—but it was only my system, and it has been superseded by Bank and Indian wars, Nullification, Tariff Compromises, the surrender of Calonial trade, and, to use the language of Burke, "the languishing chimeras of fraudulent reformation." It would require volumes to give you the detail of

of Burke. "the languishing chimeras of frautulent referention."

But all this has been done by the Denocracy, and to the Denocracy we must all how the knee and the neck. Aspirations for the emeloration of the condition of our tree must be kept in constant subordination to the voice of the people; and Staterights and Negro slavery, and agrarian rapacity control the current of our public affair for the present, and for an indefinite futurity. The political system of the present Administration is unfolded in the Presidential Annual Message of December, 1832. My critical examination of it, and my objections against it, are exposed in the Report of the Minority of the Committee of Manufactures of the 27th of February, 1832. If with your penetration, judgment and experience of mankind, you will read those two expers as commentative each upon the other, they will show you in mutually reflected light, the basis of the two systems for the government of the North American Union.

Besides my Inaugural Address and the four Annual Messages to Congress, I recollect two occasions while I

Besides my Inaugural Address and the four Annual Messages to Congress, I recollect two occasions while I was I resident, upon which I spoke in public, and expressed opinions of interest less transicat than the day of their delivery, on the 7th of September, 1825. The Address to General La Fayette on his departure from the United States—and on the 4th of July, 1828, upon breaking ground for the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal. Since my dismission from the effice of President of the United States, the entalogue of my, oftenses is, so far as I recollect, as follows:

1. A correspondence with H. G. Orrs and others, fluitford Convention Federalists, communeed by them precisely at the moment of my retirement—their halfway advance toward the favor of my successor. He was not quite so ready to meet them as they were to court him, and they never reached the heaven of his smile. I permitted them to have the last word of that controversy before the public; but my reply to it is in manuscript, to be finally revised.

2. An outsion delivered before the inhabitants of the town of Cuincy, on the 4th of July, 1831—the anniversary of National Independence.

3. Eulegy on the life and character of JAMES MONROE, delivered at the request of the Corporation of the City

any of National Independence.

3. Eulegy on the life and character of JAMES MONROR. delivered at the request of the Corporation of the City of Boston, August 25, 1831.

4. Minority Report with Col. Warmough from the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States, May 24, 1832.

5. Report of the Committee of Manufactures, May 25, 1869.

6. Speeches on the Apportionment bill, and the Tariff bill, and the General Appropriation bill, 1832, [Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates.]
7. 1832: Letters to William L. Stonk: 1833: to Enward Livingsron and others, on the Masonic contro-

8. October, 1832: The Poem of DERMOT MAC MOR-

9. Six chapters on Turkey and Russia in the American Annual Register for 1830; one chapter on England in the same work for 1831.

10. Report of the Minority of the Committee on Manufactures, Feb. 27, 1833.

11. Suppressed Speech on the Removal of the Deposites, April. 1834.

12. Oration on the Life and Character of La Faverre, Dec. 31, 1834.

13. Report to the Overseers of Harvard University, August, 1834.

14. Speeches Jan. 20, and 7, 14 and 28th Feb., and 24 March. 1835, on the dispute with France.

ugust, 1834.

14. Speeches Jan. 20, and 7, 14 and 28th Feb., and 24 tarch, 1833, on the dispute with France.

15. Fundry fugitive pieces in verse, and criticisms on

Shakepe c. 16. Speech January 22, 1836, on the lost Fortification Lill.

I have barely room to add my salutations and best
I Q ADAMS.

when he was the committed a correspondence with Rev. W. Cornell, and a Report in defense of my fellow men of Quincy, against his charges, August, 1833.

Guenon on Milch Cows.

The following letter from a farmer on the merits of this singular book we commend to the attention of every person engaged or interested in rearing

CHADS FORD Brandywine, Del. Co., Pa.,
Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1852.
To the Editor of the American Farmer:

It has been about six years. I believe, since

It has been about six years. I believe, since a book, called "A Treatise on Milch Cows," by Mr. F. Gusnos, was translated from the French by N. F. Tarst, Eq. and republished in this country. It purports to teach a method of ascertaining the milching qualities of cows, by the manner of growth of the hair on the hind part of the under and thighs.

The author asserts that not only can good milkers be distinguished by this rule, from the very bad, but that all the chades of disterence can be thus ascertained with great certainty. Of course, allowances are to be not appear to be any assural connection between the milking qualities of the cows and the growth of the hair on their qualities, farmers and dairyning, in this part of the country, were at first disposed to rate this as one of the humburs of which this age is so remarkably prolific which I may remark, appear to bear, in numbers and impudent pretencione, about the same proportion to the number and importance of real scientific discoverers that they have done in any other age.

A brief examination and trial will always separate the grain from the chaff. The false is rejected, and the true is accepted, to become, in its turn, a starting point for new discoveries.

Years of tried has sanctioned and vindicated the claim

Years of tried has sanctioned and vindicated the claim of Mr. Guernon to a share of that admiration and gratitude which is accorded to those benefictors of their race who discover important trulis in science.

In the eastern portion of Choster and Delaware Counties, are many extensive and fertile farm, unusued by intelligent and skilful date ymen, who sapply the Philadelphia market with fresh butter, milk and creum. Of course the discovery of Mr. Guernon would be of great value to them if true. Some of them commenced with great doubts, and much secrecy, lest they should be sunghed at by their neighbors for their credulity, to compare the "escutcheous" on their cows with the drawings in the book. This was testing the matter specify unit fairly, for every dairyman knows which are his best milkers. Soon their secrecy had another motive. It was to conceal this important knowledge from those who might become their competitors at the sales of cowa. For, in every case, the escutcheous delineated in the book as good cows were found to correspond with the actural marks on the boot milkers in the herd. Further

investigations have shown the "Guenon's method," as it

investigations have shown the "Guenon's method," as it is called here, is true in the minutest details. It has been thoroughly tested by many of our most intelligent durymen and farmers, who, being actuated by no other motive than to salvance their own interests, have given the subject a careful end candid examination. Every person who investigates the subject becomes convinced of fit truth and importance. Some of my neighbors have procured good herds, by baying the best marked two year-old beifers that are brought here in droves from New-York and Obio. The very best marked cows are far from common, but as the escutcheon may be distinguished on the call, the application of the rule to the selection of the heifer calves for ruleing, will give an abundance of good cows.

The mark is equally plain, too, on the bull, and breeders are thus enabled to proceed understandingly in their selection of animels to breed from. In short, a well marked cow in our section of country will command from 30 to 50 per cent, over one not well marked, yet in other respects of apparently equal value. Guited by the light of this valuable discovery. I have selected from the herds of C. P. Holcooms, of Delaware, L. P. Moars, New-York, and elsewhere, a few superior marked Devonshires, Ayrshires and Durhams, for breeding purposes. Relying on the well known physiologicalla w, that property my resembles the parents, of both exces, who correspond in this one respect, however much they may differ in others, I considerally expect to raise some choice milkers, In due time you shall hear the result of the experiment. It is ny intention to exhibit at the next arricultural exhibition some well marked heiters and a bull, together with a crib or bin for hey, &c., such as is used in every well incaged barnyard in our County, but which, I believe, is not in general use elsewhere.

Respectfully yours.

Cray. Harvey.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE-The Faculty Complete.-The Gospel Herald, organ of the Christian denomination at Springfield, Ohlo, thus announces an important step in the establishment of the College contemplated by

at Springfield, Ohio, thus announces an important step in the establishment of the College contemplated by that charch, at Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio: We are hyppy in being able to inform our readers, that the Trusters of Antioch College have completed, by the election of a Faculty, the delicate and articons task committed to them. That smidst so large a number of candidate, many would necessarily be disappointed, was foreseen; and, also, that many valuable men must be laid aside, merely from a want of room, and not from the elightest feeling of disrespect to them or to their claims. But, as far as we have had an opportunity of hearing the opinion of competent and disinterested judges, it is manimously admitted that the selection has been peculiarly felicitous and appropriate—and that the gentlemen chosen are all in the very high at degree capable of discharging, with ability and efficiency, their important duties. Pechaps the most interesting and important fact in this election, is the appointment of an eminent and accomplished lady as a Professor in the College. Miss Prinkell, has been, for the last seven years, at the head of the Female Department of the State Normal School, in West Newtown, Mass., and is, perhaps, the most accomplished instructives in this country, it is a fair rubject or rejoicing to all the trien is of College Reform, so much needed everywhere, that this noble institution has broken through the tyranny of sintiquated custom, and admitted the fair and free representation of the female intellect and culture of the country, to the very highest places of honorable ambition.

We proceed to give the names of the President and Professors who have been definitely chosen, and the Chairs they are expected to occupy:

First: Hon Horack Maks, President, fAnd we pre-

Professors who have been definitely easien, and the Chairs they are expected to occupy:

First: Hon. Honack Makn. President. [And we presume, also, he will occupy the chair of Mental, Maral, and Collifical Science, as is usual in other colleges.]

Second: Rev. W. H. Douberty, Rochester, N. Y., Pro-

reor of Logic and Belles Lettres. Third: Roy. Thomas Holmes, Onlo, now Mass., Pro-

sor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Fairth: Mr. Pennella. Masserhusetts, Professor of

e Latin Lenguage and Literature.

Fifth: Miss Pennella, Mass., Professor of the Natural

Sixth: Mr. J. W. ALLEN, Albany, N. Y., Professor of

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Scienth: Rev. A. L. McKenner, Indiana, Principal of
the Preparatory Department, with a seat and vote in the

the Preparatory Department, with a seat and vote in the Faculty.

These constitute the Faculty, as appointed by the Board of Trustees at their recent meeting. Other places, particularly in the Preparatory Department, will be filled up on the eseming of the college, and administratory processes of his noble as depromising institution may require.

God has eminently blessed this undertaking hitherto. The leadings of his providence have been most signally displayed, and properly and success have rewarded the labors of its friends far beyond anything they had ventured to hope for. And now, by most wonderful mannerations of the divine favor, a noble hand of distinguished men, whose names will give confidence at once to the learned and the religious world, in the glorious futurity of usefulness and homer that her before Antioch College, has been selected, and will at the proper time he ready to enter upon the important duties to which it is called.

is called.

Let then this great and noble Christian College in remembered in the prayers of every Christian church throughout the land, and had, with pleading earnest aces, before God, on every femily situs—then shall the Lord, indeed, bestow his blossings abandardy.—and the places round about his hill shall be blessed.—"And the places round about his hill shall be blessed."—"And the places thing shall be probable of the shall be blessed.

Rev. E. FAY, soliciting agent for the College, is now in the City, and will call through the coming week on the friends, and it is hoped that all will respond lib-

The United States of Cuba.

of the 21st inst., under the caption of "Important from Washington," a letter from Washington to the editors, of which the following is an extract:

"I hear if stated to-day, from such a source as seems correct, that Mr. John P. Kennedy, the Secretary of

the Navy, has ordered Capt. Pourra, of the Crescen the Navy, has creared Capt. Pourra, of the Crescent City, to repair to Washington to give an account to the Government of his recent transactions at Havana. The President and Cabinet have had the matter under consideration, at the request of Mr. Caldrano De La Rarca, and it is surmised that our Government has disapproved the conduct of Captain Pourra, and will withw him from the Crescent City, and order him to sea

in incentery.

We have taken some pains to inform ourselves correctly on this subject, and have learned from an authoritie source that the letter, in all its material statements, is

the source that the letter, in all its material statements, is a tissue of misrepresentations.

It is true that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered Lieutenent Pears in to repair to Washington; but this was done not at the request of the Spanish Minister, but from his own sense of what was proper under the circumstances of the case. Complaints have been made from various quarters of the conduct of the authorize of Cuba in regard to the Croscent City, and it was therefore deemed advisable to ascertain from Lieutenant Pears in nervon what were the facts of the affair. PORTER in person what were the facts of the affair.
When they shall have been made known to the Government, it will have the means of deciding what course it will be proper to pursue.

We have seen a statement that Lieut. Poater had

an interview with the Secretary of the Navy on Friday last; that he was received with kindn will leave the Crescent City, over which the Government has no control, and resume command of the Georgia, which is under the orders of the department. We give this merely as a rumor.

Lake Superior News.

COPPER FROM ISLE ROYALE .- The schooner Florence, Capt. Reen, came in from the Island to-day with six tune of copper in barrels from the Siskawit Mining Company. We learn from passengers that the mine is looking well.

NEW MINES.-We are informed that a new mine has been opened one and a half miles from Eagle River, owned by Messrs, Krisery & Mesorsa. They have four veins running parallel within one hundred feet of each other, all of weich are rich in stamp and tect of each other, all of which are rich in stamp and barrel one. In one of the yours a mass is exposed in the bottem of the "ancient diggings," which has the appear-ance of being very large. This name is valuable on ac-count of its proximity to the lake, and we congratulate our friends on having prospects so factoring before them.

them.

FROPELER INDEPENDENCE ASHORE.—We learned by last arrival of propeller Manhatian, that the independence, Copt. Ryder, went ashore near Bad River, a few niles this side of La Pointe, on the night of the 7th inst. Sefore the had discharged her cargo at Outchargen, the wind commenced blowing heavily from the North cast and she was compelled to leave that place and run for a lee at La Pointe. She went ashore on a said beach, and we are in hopes she will be got off uniquired, though the want of ressels on the lake and the latences of the session may prevent.

injured, though the want of vessels on the loke and the lateriess of the season may provent.

The steamer Baltimore, Capt. Willison, has gone to take of freight and pastengers, and we wait her arrival for full particular. The loss of the services of this fine vessel at this late season of the year will be severely felt. She was the largest craft on Lake Superior, and was needed to carry forward the winter supplies, which are now accumulating at this place on their way to the mines. It is now too late in the season for other vessels to take her place on the lake, and the business of the whole country will be addeted by the accident, and the want of the ship canel at this place will be felt more than ever; and we hope it will be the invans of urging our legislators to provide in the most specify manner for its construction.

Ship Canal Surveied.—The Engineers, Capt Cantrall and Judge Bunt, completed their surveys for the beating of this work last week, and returned to Derroit, where the plans of the survey will be used out for the use of the General Green that and the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Act found quite as favorable for the cases and speedy construction of the work as was expected. In order to pre-cast the precise situation of the shores above and below the repair, and the intermediate ground, several reture, and parties proposing to interest themselves in its construction, to have a perfect understanding of the whole subject.

The length of Canal on the longest limit. SHIP CANAL SURVEYED. - The Engineers,

whole subject.

The length of Canal on the longest line of survey, from the outer extremity of piers, above and below, will be about thirty feet less than a mile; the shortest line would

be considerably less. The longest route is considered as effering the greatest advantages, for while the additional expense would be but a tride, and will not in the lesst delay the work, the longest route would carry the Canal " at the head" into neuron stiller water in the bry above the rapids, affording an easier and more sate entrance for vessels, and at the same time it would be more protected from the heavy currents of ice that weep down in spring against the docks and shore at the termination of the shortest route.

Miss.-The news from this mine FOREST MINE.—The news from this mine continues to be of a very encouraging character. The mine work consists of three alsefts, one to the depth of 50 feet, one 160 feet, and one 36 feet—the last is a new shaft lately commerced, and is very rich in copper. They have drifted and cross cut about 1,180 feet, but have not stopped any. They have taken out and have ready for shipment this fall, 18 tuns in masses and barrel works. This copper has all been taken from the shafts and levels opened since the first of November last, with a force not averaging over twelve miners.

ANCIENT MINING IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—We extract from the columns of The Na-tional Democrat, a Cass paper published in Cassopolia, Case Co., Michigan, the following letter in relation to the National Mine:

the National Mine:

UPPER PENINSULA, National Mine.

A. Kingseury, Esq.—Dear Sir: You requested me to write you what success attended our laborers in excavating the ancient works on which we were engaged when you were here, and so far as time will permit, I will endervor to comply with that request.

After opening the shaft on which we were engaged, 18 neet deep, the loose rock in the bottom gave way and sank, leaving nothing but water to be seen at the bottom. We drained this out, and continued our excavations to the depth of 32 feet, where we found the loose dirt full of copper, one piece of which weighed 30 pounds. The opening at this depth is 31 inches wide, 19 inches of the vein being left standing next the head wall, and has been worked away 15 feet on the course of the vein. In either end of this opening is a sheet of pure copper, that in the east being 2, and that in the west 1½ inches thick. The lode here changes from the north to the south wall, and is 18 mehre thick, berring, in addition to the above-named sheet, a large amount of harrel copper, i. e., small masses. This opening extends 18 test deep, which added to the 32 feet already named, makes the whole depth of the work 50 feet.

No place in the country has ever been opened showing their operations to an equal extent, and, in the course of excavation, numerous hammers and a large quantity of timber have been taken out; the later, though apparently sound, is no soft as to be realily crushed by the presure of the hand. This timber consists principally of oak and inconvoid, and in sount instances is deeply charred, the coal having, when dried, all the consistence of recently burned charcoal; watcher it will ignite I could not say, for I have not yet tried to relight these long-extinguithed fire, and the experiment remains to be tried when I have more beture.

The first of the works was opened at the Minnesota Mine in 1848, and from one of them was taken a mass of pure copper weighing over fix tuns, "pure as a printy and bright as good." This mass w

pure exper weighing over six tune. "pure as a penny and bright as good. This mass was ten and one half feet long, and in parts three foot wide. It had been raised some twelve feet by means of wedges and rollers. raised some twelve feet by means of wedges and rollers, and hore unmittak hie evadences of years of toil in taying to detach sunery projections from its sides.

Since 1848, numerous discoveries of ancient works have been made, till in length they are known as extending over more than one hundred miles of the country from N. E. to S. W., and the assurance of having them on a mineral tract is considered very good evidences of its being valuable.

The toek mech in these warks consisted entirely so far

dences of its being valuable.

The tools used in these works consisted entirely so far is we are able to judge, of bowklers of hard stone, weighing from two to jurty pounds, some with single, some with double grooves cut around them by which testen a spatie for a handle; they evidently heared the rock and then applied water to soften it before working, and all this was accomplished by these simple means.

When this was done it is impossible to determine, but inclusive evidences exist of its being the work of a cry renote period. Trees of several hundred years with are found extending their roots on the surface of an earth and coil that has required ages to accumulate over some of their deepest works. As yet no trace has been found of their authors—nothing to throw the rentest light on their origin. They evidently belong to a race and age passed away long before the inhabitants of Europe deer med of the existence of a Western Cantillary of the control of the

Very truly yours, P. B. EASTMAN.

Mr. Salt's Gigantle Factory.

It is known to most of the ordinary readers of this journal that our enterprising town man, Mr. Tares SALY, some months ago commenced the erection of ex-SALT, some months ago commenced the erection of ex-tensive manufacturing premises in the neighborhood of Shipley, with a view to concentrate his now many sout-tered establishments into one vast whole, wherein the armest economy of labor may be combined with very recent practical improvement in the alpeac and mobair manufactures. A partial, and, in some important re-spects, erroneous description of this undertaking has found its way into the Lunden Journals; and we have therefore been induced to visit the works, in order to furnit h the public with a just view of their extent and importance.

importance.

The estate on which these buildings are being exceted stretches from the lower road leading from Saipley to the Bingley Read, across the railway, the canal, and the River Aire, to the confines of Baildon Green, and inchales the filture still and "stepping stones" so familiar to the numerical whiters to that romantic apart, Ethiack Gien. The part of the estate devoted to the "Works" we are about to describe is one of the many beautiful epots to a segminant in the beautiful valley of the Aire. It we are riscul to describe is one of the many beautiful spots to abundant in the beautiful valley of the Aira. It has between the rellway passing firough Shipton to Lancaster and Glasgow, and the Leeds and Liverpool Consi, both of which will be able to convey goods to and from the promises without either carrage or porterage. The area apprepriated to the building is computed at six actor, while the several floors in the mills, warchouses, and sheds, form a superficies of 55,600 yands or 111.

acres.

The mill, which runs from east to west, will be 550 feet in length and 72 feet in hight above the level of the rule. It includes an storys, and is constructed of musive stonework in the bodiest style of Italian architecture. The walls look mere like these of a fortified n than of a building destined to the peaceful pursuits comperce. The floors are formed on arches of hol-buick made on the ground by Clayton's patent pro-the openings in the bricks being used for the purcers; the openings in the bricks being used for the purposes of ventilation. Rows of ornamental cast iron columns and massive cast aren beams support the arches. The roofs will be of iron. The windows, of large size, are to be entirely filled with immense squares of east plate glass. The whole of the building will be fire-proof. From the center of the nill running northward to the bank of the Canal, a disastice of 330 feet, are the ware-houses, which, at the lower end, are 90 feet above the water. In the angle formed by the mill and warehouses to the eastward, comprising an area of 8,400 yards, are the west-roum and weaving shed, communicating with the several sloors in the mill and warehouses by fire-proof boiets. The weaving shed will hold 1,200 looms. The shating will run in vaults under the floor, thus preceiving the vast room above free from every obstruction. The corresponding angle on the western side of the warehouses will be occupied by an immense shed for combing machines, and chambers for washing, drying, and contin, the wool, and by recling and packing rooms. Beneath the shed there is an enormous filter and reservoir, capable of containing 500,000 gallons, into which the rain-water will be conducted from all the roofs, to be applied to the process of scouring wool.

The office- and store-rooms, extending to a length of 240 feet, with a very bandcome facade, form the western boundary of the works, and face a new road made by Mr. Salt, which will extend from the Bingley turnpike road, crossing the railway by a handsome cast iron bridge, and the canol and river by a wrought iron tabular photo-bridge, 450 feet in length, to the edge of Beilden Green, thus connecting the estate on the north bank of the river with the more accessible parts on the couth.

The arrangement, design and construction of the s of ventilation. Rows of ornamental cast-iron

scuth.

The arrangement, design and construction of the buildings, are confided to Mesars, Henry F. Lockwood and Wm. Mawson, architects of Bradford. There are three destrict contracts for the masenry works, which are in the hands of Mesars, Frankley and Walkwarder, and Massar Mesars. in the hands of Mesers Frankly and Warnwardhr, and Mesers Morleses, of Bradford, and Hong, of Leeds, respectively. The joiners' work is also in three contracts, held respectively by Mr. Neill, and Mesers Brankland, of Bradford, and Ives, of Shipley. The iron work, a very extensive contract, is supplied from the foundry of Mesers. Cliffe & Co., of Bradford; these gentlemen will also construct the iron roofs. But the tubular girder-bridge has been contracted for, and is in the course of execution, by Mesers. Butlers, of Stanningley. The contract for slating is in the hands of Mesers. Josu Hull & Son, of this town. The remaining contracts are not let. We must be tomit to mention that Mesers. Geomass Hegg, James Ogilvie, and Ww. Chesternon, are the the several clerks of the works, charged with the constant supervision of the buildings, a dary which they discisse in a very efficient manner.

The engines boilers, and machinery, are entrusted to the tubulent firm of Mesers. Ms. Farasatan & Son, of Manchester. The engines are of beautiful design, and consist of two pairs, nominally of 403-horse power, but had been proved. The boilers will be constructed partly on the full life reinchild and of the

conset of two pairs, nominally of 403-horse power, but capable of being worked up to the extent of 1,250-horse power. The boilers will be constructed partly on the taltular principle, and placed beneath the level of the ground to the seathward of the mill, and communicate with the chimney (250 feet high) at the eastern extremity of the works, to which is given the effect of an Italian emposale. The engine-houses are situated on either side of the principal entrance to the mill; and some idea of the magnitude of these war, tracking may be may be set. of the magnitude of these vast machines may be gathered from the fact, that the engine bed has absorbed epwards of 1,200 tuns of solid stone. The engines will be supplied with water by means of tunnels passing below the casel and communicating with the Aire. Another region of tunnels will return the water back to the river when used.

ver when used.

A branch from the railway will pass under the central A branch from the railway was pass under the central arches of the mill, at which point there will be two losses for leading and unleading railway trucks, and two for ordinary wagens; and at the north end of the ware-horses the same number of hoists will be provided, two for wagens, and two for leading and unleading vessels The whole of the works thus described are being con-

structed of stene, supplied by twenty quarries in the surrounding neighborhood, and for extreme massive-ness and solidity have no equall in this or any other Country.

The gas-works, to be situated between the canal and fiver, are to be upon White's patent hydro-carbon sys-

tem, and are calculated to supply 100,000 feet per day for 5,000 lights, in the mills, sheds, street and houses of the workpeople.

When the works are finished, 4,500 hands will be re-When the works are anished, along mains with the required to keep them going. This will involve an abilition to the population of Saltaire of from nine to tent thousand per one. To accommodate these, Mr. Saltar proposes to erect forthwith 700 dwelling houses of various classes, replete with every convenience requisite for the health and comfort and well being of the inhabitance. The prohibitors are averaged entired to many itants. The architects are expressly enjoined to use every precaution to prevent the polation of the air by smoke, or the water by sewerage or other impurity; and from the high professional character of those gentile. sence, of the water of several endered of those gentlemen, and their known sympathy with sanitary reforms,
there is every reason to believe that this object will be
reaired. [In this respect as well as in many others the
new town of Salraire will teach an important practical
lesson to the mother town of Bradford.] Wide streats,
spacieus senares, with gardens attached, ground for recreation, a large dining hall and kitchens, boths, and
wah-houses, a covered market, schools, and a churcheach combining every improvement that modern art
and science have brought to light, are ordered to be proceeded with by the gentleman who has originated this
undertaking. Whother the boldness, or the chergy, or
the philanthropy of this enterprize is most to be commended we know not—each is striking, and different
minds will admire the one or the other, as the case may
be. That it may be completed successfully, and be the
arem of increased pro-perity to our respected fellowcitizen, is the earnest wish, not only of the writer of this
notice, but of every member of our community, which notice, but of every member of our community, which has already been so greatly benefitted by his spirited and benevolent exertions.

In The Times and Daily News, the experts of this giant The Times and Daily News, the experts of this giant the times and Daily News, the experts of this giant that the property of the second part of the property of t

gantic undertaking is set down at half a million of money, but we believe every expense connected with it will be more than met by less than half the sum

Statistics of Odd-Fellowship.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Grand and Suberdinate Lodges to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1252.

Longie	Loiges.	times.	surpro-	Grants	Memb's
Abstract.	46	231	168	317	1,509
Arknown.	6			-	
Colores	1 6				
Connections	71	423	£40	7(54)	0,411
De a war ro	22	193	- 6	239	LAG
Pateint of Column a	15	155	F4.	552	1.2%3
Sorida	1	*			
PROTEIN	45				
S moltifu	100	14			64
	114	1.071	42%	544	4,717
(B0)#	112	1.045	147	754	5,119
::dir## 4		674	17.0	1.05	10226
Witness		file.	146	4650	4.111
Artticky	1 .57	534	501	381	2.763
entitional accessors		11%	234	974	4.281
Madenness		4/4	274	1,430	H.1952
Mareachneetts	221		6/7	1,005	11.475
Mary atil	70	1,517	930	3.17	3,219
Highigan	5.6	464	78.75		0.445
dismont.		447	173	923 376	1,001
forestpp		261	215		125
Empetta		411	******	******	2.570
New Hump-hire	39	513	14%	.3/(1	2,530
ew Mexico	2	35			7,541
icw Jerrey	107	274	(670)	1,131	
ew York much ro	445	4.331	2.320	3.110	26,535
New York worth're	196	1,354	1.630		19,419
Corth Carolina	201	3.5%	35	247	1,610
(flore, executive contraction)	565	\$ 1233	- 97	1,640	14,139
Francisconia.	400	5,784	9.651	4,474	44,037
Uhode belated	15	PO.	129	184	
South Carning		226	23	-024	1.994
Terresee	1 1500	32%	5	422	2,7.65
	45	950	00	71	613
Term	10000	351	102	224	1.140
Vermant	100	650	144	97.0	0.50.95
SUBSTITUTE	7.00	597	140	253	2.774
R woods and a second	940	4004		-	
Tetal	2.729	25,776	12,018	25,818	110,016

17 The Baltimore American says: "A questhat if unsettled boundary between the States of Mary lead and Virginia remains open to the present day. One of the difficulties arising under it was made manifest if the course of the trial of a case which took place a few days line at Cumberland, and is thus noted in The Telegraph of that place. We may add that, while Maryina has siwtys evinced a desire for the settlement of the enter. Under the scheme and or the as riwrys evinced a decire for the corresponding dispusionatter, Virginia has shown no corresponding dispusions.

THE CIRCUIT COURT-An Important Decision.-The The Chrout Court—An Important Decision.—The Chront Court was occupied on in, the whole of the last we k with the trial of an important ejectment case between Thomas Hammons, of Frederick Co., Md., and Col. Benjamin Shaw, of Vereinia, Mr. Hammons chimes the land in depute under a pat in from the Sate of Verginia. Mach time was common in the state of Verginia. Mach time was common in the eximination of witnesses to prove the boundary line between the two States. Judge Primy decided that the patent granted by Verginia was importative in Maryland, and could not conier a title cut of its limits, and it therefore followed as a necessary consequence, that it could not be used as evidence for the purpose of showing the boundary line between the two States—for to receive it as evidence for the purpose of showing the hemistry the between the two distances of the capability a for eight jurisdiction, by its own set, to manufacture proof for her own citizens to affect lands claimed by another

Col. SHAW being thus deprived of the benefit of his

Cel. Snaw being thus deprived of the beneal of his Vir-inia patent as conterring a title, endeavored to defend himself by posses ion for a period of upward of twen y years, but his proof on this point not being satisfactor, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaint of.

We think the time has arrived when this question of our Western boundary. Lee should be settled by the atthemise of the two States. It is a crying criff that both States should continue to be up patents for the same lands, and by its officers be collecting taxes, &c. It is a matter in which many of our citizens feel a deep interest, and in which many of our citizens feel a deep interest, and unless adjusted may lead to unpleasant results. Neither State can do anything without the coheration of the other. Maryland has already moved in the matter by authorizing her Governor to open a correspondence with the Governor of Virginia in relation to it, and in case the Legi lature of Virginia shall pass on set providing for the appointment of a commissioner to set in conjunction with a commissioner on the part of Maryland, the Gov-erner of Maryland is authorized to appoint such a com-missioner. All that is necessary therefore is for the State of Virginia to set, and the questions of residence of cit-zens title to lands, collecting of taxes, &c., will be final-

Chronicle and Sentisel communicates the following account, deted at Newman, October 14: "On Taesday night, about 12 o'check, five men entered the bed chamber of John Jackson, an old and infirm man, residing on the line between Pilee and Monroe counties, and while a portion of them held and choked his wite and bimself, the others broke open and rilled his trunk, taking from it between six and seven thousand dollars, nearly all in silver. A few negroes about the yard attempted to stop them, but being completely armed, the robbers escaped, carriing of the spoals. They were, however, partued by a party of the neighbors near to this place, where they separated, three of them going we know not where, the other two passing around the village, but were fortunately overtaken and apprehended. Upon searching them \$1.683 \$5 was found, almost all in silver, tied up in a blanket. Also pistols, knives, slungshot, and clabitotiom, together with a great number of skeleton keys, brace and bits, forceps, files, and diversother implements T A correspondent of The Augusta (Ga.) entering nouses. They refused to give their names, one of them was recegnized as the celebrated Dr. Refers, a perdoned convict. The name of the oth is Simpson. A reward of two thousand dollars has be is Simpson. A reward of two thousar offered for the apprehension of them.

A correspondent of The Alexandria (Va.) Gasta, speaking of his visit to England, says: "I had gene to Gravesend with the view of taking passage, but an incident prevented. A white swan, which was worthy to perferm as night through the Milay Way, came near the vessel in which it was my design to sail, and her commander took his gun. The sequel we need not mention. The blood of the dead bird stained the river. We were just then fresh from reading the Rhyme of the Anche it Mariher, in which the vessel encountered heavy columities after the killing of the Abstross, and the circumstance determined me not to go with such a barbarier. You will smile at my superstition. You may even ge through Lauranne and tell the incident; but don't farget to said that the vessel from whose deck the bird was shot has been missing from that time. She perished with the present our seen ourselves a lot of levent.

to We have seen ourselves a lot of bacon sold which was so ratten that it would scarcely bear handling, and were told that it was intended as food for labores: The remark suggested in our afind a train of neisnichely reflections. The present year has been a peculiarly hard one apon poor persons. Providing have been extremely high and scarce. No doubt hun-dreds have been induced to purchase half putrid meats, with a view of saving a few cents per day. May not this be one great cause of the increased sickness and murtiality of our Southern cities? For ourselves, we have no sould of it. A glence at the bills of mortality in our own city will convince any one of this, Nineteenwentiella of the desths here occurred among this very class of persons. eless of persons, (Savannah News,

There is an old man in Belgrade, on the fentiers of Hungary and Turkey, who has attained the enormous age of one hundred and seventy-two years. He is still in possession of all his faculties, and smokes his pipe regularly. Fifty years ago, he used so go out luming with his grandson, and it is not quite out hundred years since he made his third marriage with a young girl of nineteen, whom he has outlived by forty-iour years. Der "I served," says Jefferson, "with

General Washington, in the Legislature of Virginia, before the Revolution, and, during it, with Dr. Frank-Lin, in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves." THEODORE PARKER says: "Mr. LEAN-INCOOTHWAYS is a popular politicium in America, just now sitting on the fence between honesty and dis-honesty, and like the blank leaf between the Old and New Testament, belongs to neither dispensation." We find, in The Parkesburgh Gazette, an interesting statement of the fur trade of Western Virginia. The following is an extract: "Last year, we are told, furs and skins were shipped from our wharf to the amount of \$10,000 or upward in value. This year's collection greatly exceeds that amount. Six or seven large wagons came this week loaded to the bows with pelfries, and others have gone to other points. As showing the extent of his operations within the last season, in the tier of counties lying between the Ohio River and Allegheny Mountains, Mr. Taylen has furnished us with the following hist of shipping furs and skins collected by him, and now en route to the seaboard: Raccon, about. 27,000 Otter & Fisher, about. 400 Mink, about. 4,300 Opossum, about. 5,500 Red Fox, about. 5,000 Oray Fox, about. 5,500 Deer, about. 6,000 We find, in The Parkesburgh Gazette, an

AN INCIDENT IN MEXICO.-The following incident, teld by Gov. LETCHER, is too good to be lost. We copy from The Carrollton (Ky.) Mirror an independ-

ent paper:

Having some business in the Supreme Court of Maxico, I went one morning to the Court-room. I was received as the American Minister, and was invited to take a seat upon the bench with the Court, which was composed of eight Judges.

The Chief Justice was a man of wit, and the following resemble through us.

The Chor desire was a sery fine room."

C. J.— This is a very fine room."

Gov.— Very, indeed." [And truly it was.]

C. J.— Well adapted for a Court-room."

Gov.— Yes, very well arranged."

C. J.— Yes, and this room has some distinction."

Gov.— Ah! In what respect?"

C. J.— Why, sir, this is the room in which Gen. Scorress tried."

res tried."
Gov. — Gen. Scorr tried in this room:"
C. J. — Yes, sir, Gen. Scorr was tried in this room."
Cov. — Why, what for?"
C. J. — Ah, that is what we Mexicans have never been able

The Boston Transcript relates this an-

ecdote of Dr. Bowditch, the mathematician:

One of the most interesting incidents in the early his One of the most interesting incidents in the early history of the famous men of our country, is related of Dr. Bowditch, the learned translator of La Place. During the revolutionary war, a privateer from Schem captured a vessel and brought the prize into that port. A valuable private library, was among the articles on board. These books were a rare prize for those days, and young Bowditch borrowed a number from the person having them in charse. The volumes were retained longer than was necessary for a simple perusal, and it was ascertained that the young student was so desirous of properties to be sent of the works, and its means were too slender for him to date hope of purchasing them, and he actually copied twenty tolto and quarte columes of scientific works, which were of great service to him as books of reference in after years. These manuscript volumes are now in the possession of the sons of Dr. Bowditch, and are highly prized.

NAVAL.—A letter from Naples, under

NAVAL.-A letter from Naples, under Naval.—A letter from Naples, under date of the 12th ult., says: An incident illustrative of the went of assimilation of grades in your Naval cervice, to that of European Powers, occurred here a few days since. The French Admiral on returning to Naples, found Commodure Stanonians in port with the Camberland and Levent. Upon a proposition for an interview of ceremony, it was suggested by the Admiral, that he, being of the highest naval rank, was entitled to a first visit from the Commodore. The latter very properly declined, on the ground that he was the first in port, and that his rank was the highest known to the American Navy, and consequently equivalent in dignity to a similar degree in the French service, by whatever title designated. There was, therefore, no intercourse title designated. There was, therefore, no intercourse between the two squadrons.

We find the following specimen of the We find the following specimen of the legulative wit that eftervences occasionally in the Wiscensin Legislature, in The Milkaukee Scatical: "The bill introduced by Scatter Alman, on behalf of some of his constituents, exempting a ride or a shot gun from execution, and which proced the Scatter after being amended so as to include a powder-dask and a shot pouch, was taken up in the committee of the whole the other day, and amended by including in the exemption a pocket pistol, trestricted to the capacity of a pint,) a brace of pointer dogs, a pair of high boots for wailing, and various other things. In this form it was killed thas morning, to the great disappointment of the sons of Nimmernine, to the great disappointment of the sons of Nim-red, the mighty hunter."

red, the neighty hunter."

At a late meeting in Newark, NewJer.ey, Hen, Charles C. Massis stated, in relation to
the Tsriff, that in Morris County scarcely a forge was in
operation, and one large establishment, which was
owned by a man 85 years old, in which many persons
had been employed for a great many years past, had
now stopped under the Loco Poco tariff of 1846, the operatives turown our of employment, and the old man,
after all his life of labor, was made poor. Such was
Loco Foco pelicy. A few days before he had a conversation with an Englishman, who is for a short time in this
country, who relid him that it took but helf a million to
elect Pox and Pirecra should be elected, if it took two elect Polk, and Pierce should be elected, if it took two I A pretty bit of romance in relation to a

A pretty bit of romance in relation to a lady who had married her fifth husband, originated a short time since in Holmes County, Miss. The Lexington Advertiser, published in that County, spoils the interesting story, remarking that "a story is going the rounds of the papers about a woman living in Holmes County, who has married five husbands, her first and fifth being identical, and her third the difficiating minister at her last marriage." This specks very badly for the morelity of our County. We have inquired into the matter, and learn that the aforesaid "lady" is a negro some iving in the southern portion of our county. 17 Hon. John Calhoon died in the City of

Hon. John Calhoon died in the City of Louisville on Friday last. He had been laboring under discase of the liver and bowels for some months, and he came to this city for medical aid about two weeks ago, but the sends of death were too deeply implanted. Mr. Calhoon was possessed of a very high order of tidents, and of much strength and force of character. He has filled many offices of public trust with much credit to timedi and honor to his native State. He was many times a leading member of the State Legislature, was four years in Congress, and a Judge from 1841 until the new organization of the judiciary last year.

[Louisville Journal.] TERRIBLE MURDER.-McBarney and Et.

TERRIBLE MURDER.—MCBARNEY and Et-well, two stone masons, at Keokuk, Iswa, murdered another named O'Coxnon, on Saturday week, because he had underbid them in a valuable contract. They came up behind him, one of them selected hold of O'Cox-non with a tight grasp, and instantaneously indicted upon his person wounds with a bowie knife, until life was ex-tinct. The deed was committed almost in the "uvini-ling of an eye," and in the presence of hundreds, who were passing and repassing on the street. When the un-fortunate man fell the people rushed upon the murderers and took them to jail. The Skaneateles Columbian learns from a

correspondent writing from Spafford, that on the evening of the 18th inst., a young man by the name of Columnus Mason, living some two miles from that place, was on his way home on horseback. When one and a half miles from there, a flash of lightning struck him down, killing his horse and so much injuring Mr. Mason that he lay in the rain some two hours before he recovered sufficiently to proceed on his way home. No one was with him at the time. His recovery is very doubtful. Singular for October.

We hear that Iranistan, the oriental villa of P. T. Barkun, Esq., situated at Fairfield, near Bridge-port, took fire yesterday afternoon, and came very near being totally destroyed. The fire took between the ceiling and roof, and was spreading repidly over the mersion when it was discovered. The anniminator was used on the occasion, which, together with a three inch stream of water from the large reservoir of his water tower, soon quenched the flames. The damage by fire and water, we hear, will be about \$1,000

We had only time yesterday to make the amouncement of the verdict of the Jury in the case of James Hegeman vs. the Western Railroad Corporation. The di mages (\$2,900.) we regard as along ther too small. Mr. Hischman is a cripple for life, and since the accident, some two years, he has not walked over half a mile alterether. He can enjoy no comfort in this world certainly, and has suffered more than the agonies of death since the occurrence of the accident. [Troy Times.

The liabilities of the State of Virginia for works of internal improvement now in progress are as follows:—Manaseas Gap Railcord, \$25,450; Rich-mond and Danville Road, \$1,200,000; South Side Road, STEELED, Virginia Road, \$992,200; Virginia and Tennessee Boad, \$2,000,000; Orange and Alexandria Road, \$600,000; Blue Rodge Tunnel and Road, \$600,000; James River and Kannwha Caral, \$7,580,126. Total, \$14,180,996. The annual interest is \$851,059.

The Edinburgh Witness has the following par-Agraph:
A Royal Trachen - It may not be generally known that our beloved Sovereign has at Windsor a Sabbath and a day class of children belonging to the domestics, to which she uncetnitingly attends when the Court is

Fifteen negroes belonging to ELIAS CHENCY, Esc. of Funkstown, and one to ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., living near Hagerstown, runsway to Pernsylvania, on Friday night last. A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for their apprehen

The Concord (N. H.) Independent Demorrat, says: "We met, in Boston, last week, M BERKMAN, a London publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin, who told us that the number of copies of that work pulished and sold in England, already amounted to 400,000 Mesers. Jewerr & Co., have published 150,000 in this

To The Governor has appointed Thursday, November 11, as the day for the Annual Thanksgiving in New-Hampshire. Mlle. BRET, daughter of the Prefect of the Suspected Abduction.—Ruth Atwater, aged about 14 years, left her home in Fittsfield, Mass, on Tuesday last, with the intention of coming to the city; since that time nothing has been heard of her. Her parents arrived in this city last night in much distrements arrived in this city last night in much distrements arrived in this city last night in much distrements in the cars coming to this city. The girls of medium hight, sanguine complexion, a small tumor under her right eye, dark hazel eye, light brown her, when she left home she wore a moureful de lain dress, large figure, red and green; slate-colored shawl with blue border; lead-colored bonnet trimmed with benid of the same color. Any information in regard to the girl will be thankfully received by Capt. McDusper, at the Second District Station.

[Alb. Eve. Journal.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENING.
Broadway Thester—Ireland as it Is: Our Gol; Siyan O Lyan,
Nale's Garden—The Lave Chase; Frince.
Berton's Thester—The Old Guard; Paul Pry, Maid of the Moustain,
Wallack's Thester—Spring and Autumns: The Network Man,
Society Library—Byan & Gallery of Christian Art.
Bactomi Maseum—The Orphan's Dream, etc.
Wood's Ministreis, No. 444 Broadway—Concert every evening.
Cart's Gaden—Fur of the American Institute.
Sattler's Doramas, cor. Thirteenth et. and Broadway.

The weather yesterday was of the most delightful description, the evening being singularly clear and lovely.

GOVERNMENT MAIL STEAMSHIP. - Mr. WM. H WEER has now on the stocks in his yard, foot of Fifthst., East River, a large steamship, nearly completed, which is to be added to the United States Mail Line, and to ply between this City and Chagres. Its entire length is 285 feet, breadth of beam 41 feet, depth of hold 32 feet, and it will be of about 3,000 tuns burden. This ship is built of the very best material throughout; the frames being of live oak, cedar, locust and white oak The bettern is composed of solid timbers, double diago-nally strapped with wide iron plates let into and boiled to the frames and riveted to each other at the crossings, making a complete frame-work of itself. There are four decks; one of which is intended for freight and two for passengers. She has extra-sized side ports, an unusual number of large batches, and is ventilated in the most thorough manner. The accommodations for passengers will be fitted up in the most elegant manner, with every convenience for sleeping, &c. Two inclined engines are now being constructed at the Morgan Iron Works. The cylinders are to be 65 inches in diameter and 10 feet stroke. The vessel is being constructed for George Law, Esq., under the supervision of a United States officer, and is expected to be in readiness to launch about the 27th of this month.

ANOTHER NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP .-Another first-class steamship for the Empire City Line, to ply between Panama and San Francisco, is now in rapid course of completion at the ship-yard of Mr. Ww. H. BROWN, feet of Twelfth-st., E. R. Her dimensions are as follows : Entire length, 283 feet : beam, 43 feet; hold, 32 feet. Her lower frames are built of live oak, and her upper frames are built of cedar, locust, and backmatack, iron-braced throughout, with 5 inch by 5-8th bands running the whole depth of the ship and placed 3 feet apart. She has 11 kelsons running the whole length of the ship, and is planked on the outside on the flat with hard pine 5 inches thick, and on the sides 6 inches. The ceiling plank is 7 inches in thick ness. The has a fine set of water-ways 30 inches in depth by 20 inches wide, and firmly bolted. Her orlopdeck, length 200 feet, is appropriated entirely to freight, and the berth deck, for steerage passengers exclusively, is to be partitioned off in separate berths, which will be well ventilated with one hundred 14-inch improved lights. The other part of the main deck, 90 feet in length, is intended for the main dining saloons, while the fore part will be appropriated for state rooms, galleys, &c. There is also to be a saloon on her spar-deck, 200 feet in length. All her cabins are to be unished in rose and satin woods. Her gallows frame and bed are the heaviest and largest ever put into a ship, the legs of the frame being 24 by 22 inches, well braced and fastened. She is to have a one-beam engine of 81 inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, which is being built at the Morgan Works, and it is said will be the largest engine of this kind ever made. The vessel will be capable of accommedating comfortably 1,200 passengers, and 600 tune measurement of freight. She is built for Mesers. How AND & Son, under the superintendence of Capt. BENJA MIN TROWBRIDGE, and will be ready for launching about the 30th inst. Her owners intend to start her on a trial trip about the 1st of March next.

SAILING VESSEL, JACOB BELL.-Messrs. ROOSVELT, JOYCE & Co. will launch, about the 30th of this menth, the new ship Jacob Bell, which is now be ing built at the foot of Stanton-et., East River, for Mr. CLAYTON F. PRATT, of Philadelphia, and is intended for the East India trade. Her dimensions are as follows: length 250 feet, breadth of beam 38 feet, depth of hold 22 feet, and will be 1,450 tuns burden. She will be ready for sea early in the spring, and will be commanded by Capt. KILHAM, recently Captain of the Valperaiso, of Philadelphia.

WELL-FARNED HONORS .- On Saturday last, the Editor of The Herald sailed for Europe in the steamer Franklin, when, in acknowledgment of his zealous and important services in the cause of Prence and King and the party generally, his bosom friend and admirer. Capt. Isaian Ryndens, and a few chosen spirits accompanied Mr. B. to the wharf as a guard of honor, taking with them that remarkable brass piece of Democracy, Capt, Castle's gun, and gave their illustrious political brother and advocate a parting salute. Having " rendered unto Casar," they gave three cheers for their friend and returned to the Laco Foco head-

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 .-An adjourned meeting of this Corps was held at the house of Mr. RIELL, No. 64 Lispenard st., on Friday evening, which was well attended by the veterans of the war of 1812. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a celebration, to take place on the 25th of November next, being Evacuation Day. The meeting was adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday evening, the 29th inst.

The Young Men's Christian Association hold a meeting this evening. Young men are invited to attend.

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.-It appears from the report of the Ten Governors of the Alms House Department for the month of September last, that 6,326 persons were relieved or supported under their direc-tion during that period. Of this number 1,034 were "out door poor." The total expenditure during the menth for supplies amounted to \$46,934 56. The new Work House building is not yet completed. Of the sum of \$75,000 appropriated for its exection, only \$1,442.23 remain unexpended. The average ceasus for the month of the several institutions under charge of the Governors, was: Alms-House, 1032; Bellevue Hospital, 489; children at nurse, 174; City Prison, 297; Colored Home, 215; Colored Orphan Asylum, 110; Lunatic Acylum, 550; Nursery, 1,100; Nursery Hospital, 200; Penicentiary, 824; Penitentiary Hospital, 280 Small Pox Hospital, 12; Total, in doors, 5,000.

A New Depor .- For the first time, our City has a Rnilread Dépôt or Station-hou e that will bear praising. The Harlem Railroad Company have com pany have completed a substantial and commodious structure at their upper City etation, corner of Twenty sixth-st, with a comfortable waiting-room on each side of the car-house, an elegant ladies' parlor, retiring-room, &c. overhead, fitted up and furnished with everything that could be desired. We trust this marks the commencement of a new era among us, and that all our Railroade will in like manner make provision for the comfort of their waiting passengers. We believe they will thus diminish the inconveniences and increase the allurements of travel so as to lose nothing by the outlay in the end.

The railroads which have recently gone nto operation in the City seem to be growing in with the people, and are extensively patronized. They are evidently well conducted, and much credit is due to their enterprising superintendents for their antiring exertions to render them what they should be. There is one thing, however, which needs their immediate attent and that is, some effectual means should be resorted to to prevent the clouds of dust, which follow the cars as they pass rapidly over the track, and almost smo the passengers. The track should be watered, and un-til this is done, the public will not be satisfied; and many, especially ladies, will prefer the stages, which